ABSTRACT

A technique for detection and bypass of unnecessary modulation/demodulation and compression/decompression of Group 3 fax, in a telecommunication network having more than one pair, or "tandem," Group 3 fax relay gateways. Detection and the effective removal of a Group 3 fax tandem reduces end-to-end processing delays of the facsimile signal, and improves performance of the Group 3 fax communication. The invention uses frequencies normally used for voice information (such as V.21 channel 1 frequencies) to detect tandem fax relay gateways and effectively remove unnecessary relay gateways.